DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 157 747 SE 024 744

AUTHOR Christensen, Christian M.; Scheibner, R. A.
TITLE Applicator Training Manual for: Industrial, Institutional, Structural and Health-Related Pest Control.
INSTITUTION Kentucky Univ., Lexington. Cooperative Extension Service.; Kentucky Univ., Lexington. Dept. of Agricultural Education.
PUB DATE 76
NOTE 27p.; For related documents, see SE 024 745-747 and SE 024 672-676

EDRS PRICE MF-$0.83 HC-$2.06 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Agricultural Chemical Occupations; Agricultural Education; Agricultural Safety; Agriculture; *Disease Control; Environmental Education; *Health; *Insecticides; *Pesticides

ABSTRACT

This manual gives descriptions and diagrams for identification of the following types of pests: four species of cockroach; ants; bees and wasps; parasitic pests of man such as bedbugs, fleas, and ticks; occasional invaders such as flies and millipedes; silverfish and firebrats; beetles; termites; moths; fungi; and vertebrates including rodents, birds, and bats. Finally, some methods of weed control are given. (BB)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

ED157747

Applicator Training Manual for:

INDUSTRIAL, INSTITUTIONAL, STRUCTURAL and HEALTH-RELATED PEST CONTROL

C. M. Christensen and R. A. Scheibner, Extension Entomologists[1]

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE
AGRICULTURE · HOME ECONOMICS · 4-H · DEVELOPMENT

SE 024 144

CONTENTS

	Page
Acknowledgements	2
Preface	3
Introduction	3
Using Pesticides Safely	4
General Insect Pests	4
Parasitic Pests of Man	10
Occasional Invaders	12
Wood-Destroying Pests	17
Stored Product Pests	20
Vertebrates	22
Weeds	24

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This publication is adapted from a guide that was developed under U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) contract number 68-01-3117. This contract was issued by the Training Branch, Operations Division, Office of Pesticide Programs, EPA. The leader of this group effort was Gary W. Bennett, Purdue University. Editors were Mary Ann Wamsley, EPA, and Donna M. Vermeire, North Carolina State University.

Contributors were:

Joel R. Meltzner, Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C.
Harry B. Moore, North Carolina State University
Vernon E. Walter, Terminix International, Inc., Memphis, Tennessee
Eugene D. Young, California State Polytechnic University

PREFACE

Federal regulations establish general and specific standards that you must meet before you can use certain pesticides. This guide contains basic information to help you meet the *specific* standards for applicators who are engaged in industrial, institutional, structural and health-related pest control.

This guide will give you information about:

- pest control and pesticides,
- using pesticides safely, and
- recognizing and controlling common pests.

INTRODUCTION

Proper identification of pests and a knowledge of pest development and behavior are keys to effective pest control. After you have identified the pests, you must decide how to control them. The removal of food, water, and shelter is an important part of effective pest control but should be combined with appropriate chemical and mechanical control methods. If you choose to use a pesticide, select one that has label directions for the intended use.

The various formulations can be used on a wide variety of jobs in many different types of equipment, but each formulation has its own characteristics which help determine which is the best to use in a given situation. For example:

- for a space spray, you might use an insecticide in oil;
- for long residual activity in a dry situation, a dust;
- for a residual spray, either an oil solution or water emulsion;
- for a surface application of a residual where appearance is not too important, a wettable powder spray;
- for use around open flames and heat, an emulsion;
- for use around electrical installations, an oil solution;
- for spraying on or around plants, a wettable powder or selected emulsion;
- for use on or around linoleum, rubber, asphalt floor tiles, and some synthetic fibers, a water-base insecticide;
- for areas where pesticide spraying is prohibited, a pesticide bait.

USING PESTICIDES SAFELY

Do not release pesticides into soil, air or water except where you intend to do so as a safe and approved part of your work. Pesticides put in the wrong place, or on the wrong plant, or where the wrong animal can contact or consume them, are pollutants and can cause serious harm.

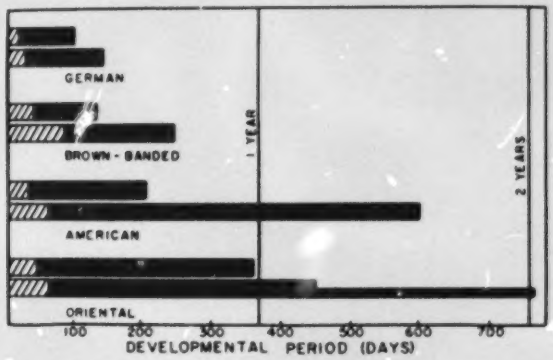
Use special care in sensitive areas such as food handling establishments and where children, elderly people or ill people are located. Pets and their eating places must also be kept in mind. Pesticides used in or around such areas should be the safest ones available which are effective, and they should be applied so that contamination does not occur.

GENERAL INSECT PESTS

Cockroaches

Four species of cockroaches are found throughout the United States. The German, American and Oriental cockroaches are the most common species found in Kentucky. They vary somewhat in appearance and habits, but, in general, all are flat, brownish or dark, fast-running, and have chewing mouthparts. Cockroaches seek cover in the daytime or when disturbed at night. They may be carried into buildings in boxes, beverage cases, and with groceries. Cockroaches readily migrate from one room to another along water pipes, cracks in the walls, and wall voids. Some species may enter structures from outdoors or come in through sewer lines.

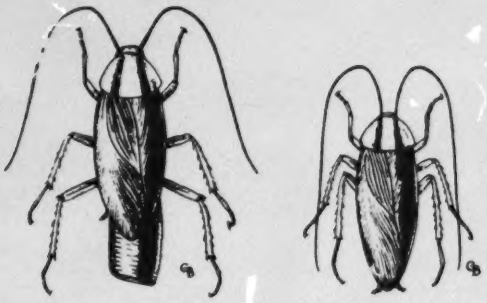
The stages in the life cycle of a cockroach are: the egg, enclosed in a capsule which contains several eggs; several stages of nymphs, which look like the adults but are smaller and have no wings; and the adult.



Total cockroach developmental times at 82°F (short bars) and at room temperature (long bars).

GERMAN COCKROACH:

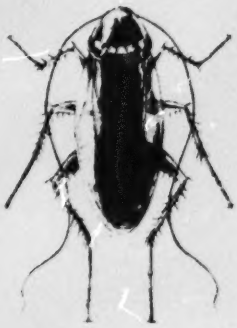
Adults are about 1/2 inch long. They are tan with two dark stripes running lengthwise on the area just behind the head. This is a common species found in food preparation areas of homes and institutions. Often occurring in large numbers, German cockroaches average 103 days to develop from egg to adult at room temperature.



German Cockroach

AMERICAN COCKROACH:

This roach is reddish-brown and the margins of the prothorax (behind the head) are lighter. It is the largest of the common cockroaches (adult about 1-1/2 inches long) and is found in dark, moist areas, such as basements, sewers, and steam heat tunnels. American cockroaches average 600 days to develop from egg to adult at room temperature.



American Cockroach

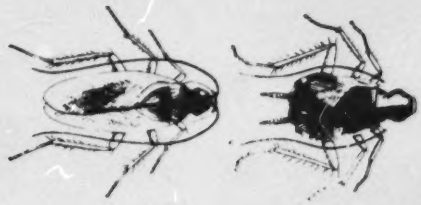
ORIENTAL COCKROACH:

The Oriental cockroach is about 1 inch long as an adult. It is shiny black or very dark brown. The female has small wings; the wings of the male cover about 3/4 of his abdomen. Often found in damp places such as basements, this pest may enter buildings through sewer openings. The Oriental cockroach may live outdoors during the summer months and move from building to building.

Oriental Cockroach

BROWN-BANDED COCKROACH:

This roach is about 1/2 inch long. It is brown with two lighter bands across the base of the wings and abdomen. The brown-banded cockroach may infest an entire building. Infestations usually start from luggage, furniture or other materials shipped from one place to another.



Brown-banded Cockroach

These are the major cockroach pests found in Kentucky. Each species has different biological characteristics and habits. As a result, proper identification is essential to control. Contact local experts for information on unfamiliar species that may have invaded your area. The removal of food and water sources and destruction of breeding places with proper sanitation is essential for obtaining satisfactory cockroach control.

In kitchens and living areas, apply insecticides as crack and crevice or spot treatments to places where the insects hide. Most insecticide label directions permit only crack and crevice treatment to be used in commercial food handling areas. Common "hide-outs" are behind and beneath built-in shelves and cabinets, in and beneath stoves and refrigerators, under sinks, and behind baseboards.

In basements, cockroaches hide beneath trash, in cupboards and washing machines, and in cracks and crevices in concrete, brick, or block walls.

Sprays are usually preferable to dusts because they are easier to apply and the residue is not as visible. Dusts, however, can sometimes be blown into places difficult to reach with spray.

Use ULV (ultra low volume) and aerosol applications of contact sprays and flushing agents to supplement residual sprays and dusts. Use them alone where the use of residuals is prohibited.

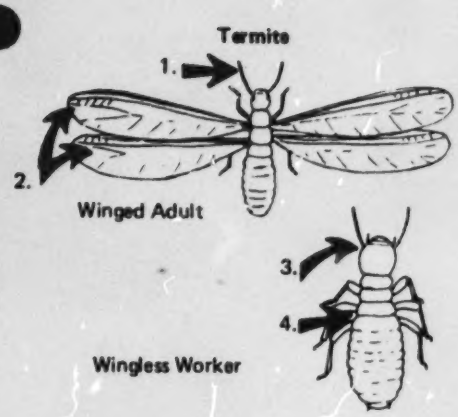
Ants

Ants are social insects that live in colonies located in and around homes and other structures. Ants enter buildings seeking sweet or fatty substances in kitchens, pantries, store rooms or warehouses. They may also be pests in lawns or gardens.

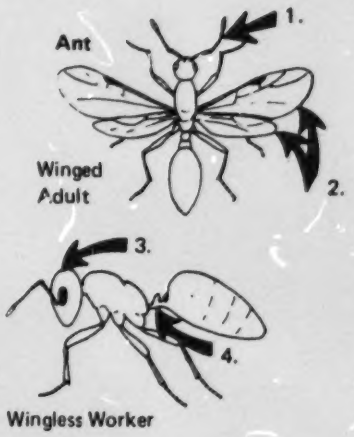
Ants characteristically have "elbowed" antennae and the body regions are distinctly defined by narrow constrictions. All ants have chewing mouthparts. Ants range in size from less than 1/16 inch long up to 1/2 inch long.

The stages in the life cycle of an ant are: egg, larva, pupa, and adult.

During the year, ant colonies produce winged individuals. These are often mistaken for termites.



COMPARE THESE FEATURES:	
1. ANTENNAE NOT ELBOWED	1. ANTENNAE ELBOWED
2. TWO PAIR WINGS OF EQUAL LENGTH	2. TWO PAIR WINGS OF UN-EQUAL LENGTH
3. EYES ABSENT	3. EYES PRESENT
4. WAIST THICK	4. WAIST THIN



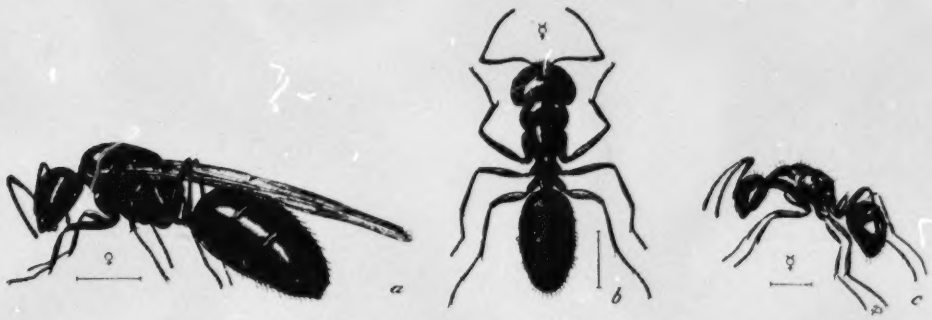
Differences Between Ants and Termites

Ants have three distinct castes, the queen, the male, and the worker.

CARPENTER ANTS:

Carpenter ants are variable in size, measuring up to 1/2 inch long. They range in color from red to black, and may be either winged or wingless.

Carpenter ants build nests in hollow trees, logs, telephone poles, posts, porch pillars, and other wood used in homes. A small pile of coarse sawdust beneath wood that has a higher than normal moisture content is a common sign of infestation. Carpenter ants do not eat wood but simply hollow it out to form nests. Still, they can weaken structures, and workers may be seen in homes foraging for food.



Carpenter Ants: a, winged female; b, large worker; c, small worker.

OTHER ANTS:

Most other ants build their nests in soil. Those that invade buildings usually nest near foundation walls, in lawns, or under concrete slabs.

Control both carpenter ants and other indoor or outdoor-nesting ants by direct treatment of the nests. Locate the entries of carpenter ants and blow an insecticide dust into the nesting area. Control other ant species with sprays, dusts, or granular insecticides directed at the nest and the surrounding area.

If you cannot locate the nest site, apply insecticides where the ants gain entry or hide—along foundation walls; at doorways, windowsills, and baseboards; behind built-in cabinets and furniture; or beneath refrigerators and other heavy appliances.

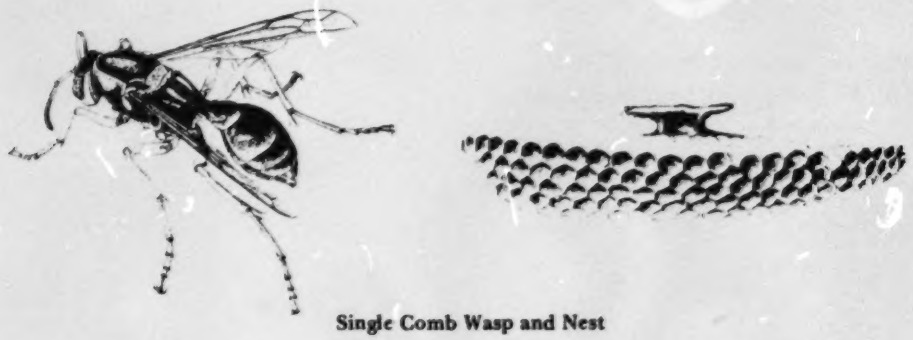
Bees and Wasps

Bees and wasps are nuisances and may be dangerous to some people because of the female's ability to sting. Bees and wasps have body structures similar to ants. They all have four wings, with the front wings longer than the rear wings. Wasps have chewing mouthparts, while bees have chewing-lapping mouthparts. Many wasps and bees have distinctively striped yellow and black bodies. They may range in size from less than 1/2 inch to 1 1/2 inches long.

These insects all have similar life cycles, including egg, larva, pupa, and adult stages.

PAPER WASPS:

Paper wasps include the *single comb (Polistes) wasps, hornets,* and *yellow jackets.* Single comb wasps build open comb nests under eaves of houses, in shrubs, and in other protected places. Hornets' nests are large, covered, grayish-brown paper structures usually seen hanging in trees or bushes. Yellow



Single Comb Wasp and Nest

jackets usually build their nests underground. These wasps vary in color. As a general rule, the hornets are largest (about 1 1/2 inches long), and the single comb wasps are intermediate in size (about 1 inch) and the yellow jackets are smallest (about 3/4 inch).

Yellow Jacket

Special protective clothing is needed when controlling paper wasps. Insecticide sprays work well, but they must be applied with a sprayer large enough to do the job quickly without getting too close to the nest. Dusts may be blown into the nest openings of hornets and yellow jackets. Baits are also available for use against some species of wasps.

SOLITARY WASPS:

Solitary wasps may dig holes in lawns or bare earth to build their nests.

The Cicada Killer: is a black and yellow wasp about 1 1/2 inches long. It will not sting or otherwise cause harm (only the males buzz around people), but can be controlled by directing dusts or sprays at the entrance to its burrow.

MUD DAUBER WASPS:

These wasps are so named because they construct their nests of mud in protected places. They are usually black with yellow markings, but are not dangerous since they do not aggressively defend their nests. Mud daubers can be eliminated simply by tearing down their nests.

BEES:

Bees such as the *honeybee, bumblebee,* and *carpenter bee* are pests in and around buildings. Structural damage results from the nest-building activities of carpenter bees.

Honeybees may build nests in walls, chimneys, and attics. Their combs may melt and allow honey to seep through walls. In addition, the combs may be infested by other insects.

Castes of Honeybees

Bumblebees build their nests in the ground, in straw or rags, or in buildings.

Carpenter bees drill 1/2 inch holes into exposed wood. The holes make a 90-degree turn below the surface and run with the grain of the wood for distances of up to 12 inches.

Bumblebees and carpenter bees look very much alike. However, bumblebees have yellow hair on the top of the abdomen, while carpenter bees have a solid, shiny black abdomen.

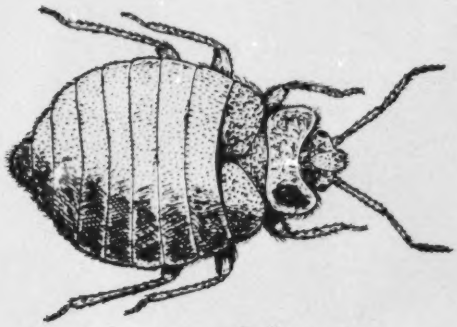
Control bees by directing insecticides at the nest. It is wise to wear clothing to protect against stings when treating nests of honeybees and bumblebees.

PARASITIC PESTS OF MAN

Many insects, such as *bedbugs, fleas, mosquitoes*, and insect relatives such as *ticks*, use their piercing-sucking mouthparts to feed directly upon man and other warm-blooded animals. In addition to their bloodsucking activities, many are capable of carrying disease-causing organisms from one animal to another or to man.

Bedbugs

This pest is a parasite of man and his domestic animals. Bedbugs hide in cracks and crevices during the day and come out to feed on the host's blood at night, usually as the host sleeps. Adult bedbugs are about 1/4 inch long and reddish-brown, with oval, flat bodies.



Bedbug

The stages in the life cycle of a bedbug are: the egg, glued inside cracks and crevices, the nymph, and the adult.

Either sprays or dusts can be used for control. Dusts are preferred behind baseboards, window and door casings, and in other cracks and crevices. Do not treat surfaces that will come in direct contact with humans. Treat tufts and seams of mattresses and cover them with sheets after the spray has dried.

Fleas

Fleas are small, wingless, laterally flattened insects that are common pests of pets and their human owners.

Flea

The stages in the life cycle of a flea are the egg, the larva, the pupa, and the adult.

Only the adult fleas are bloodsucking parasites. The rest of the life cycle occurs off the host. The larvae feed and develop on organic debris found in animal bedding and lounging areas.

Flea infestations in homes are usually noticed after a host animal (usually a cat or dog) has been removed. Adult fleas that develop from eggs laid earlier begin to bite people in the absence of normal hosts.

Control fleas in structures by using surface sprays, dusts or aerosols. Control them on animals by using dips, sprays, flea collars, or dusts. A pest control specialist can treat the premises; however, pets should be treated by the owner or by a veterinarian.

Ticks

A number of ticks are parasites of man and other animals.

Tick: a, hard tick; b, soft tick.

The stages in the life cycle of a tick are: egg, six-legged larva, nymph, and adult.

The BROWN DOG TICK:

This tick is a common household pest. It may be found on other animals, but its main host is the dog. This tick will drop off the host after feeding and conceal itself in any available crack or crevice, such as behind cove moldings and window frames, and in furniture.

This pest is difficult to control because of its many potential hiding places. Eggs may hatch over a period of up to 5 months. Hiding places may need to be sprayed with residual chemicals at monthly intervals to eliminate this tick. The owner or a veterinarian should treat dogs by using dips, sprays, or dusts.

Mosquitoes

This pest may occur in large numbers in the warm-weather months. Adult females feed on warm-blooded animals and birds. The larvae develop in standing water or in the margins of slow moving streams.

Mosquito

The stages in the life cycle of a mosquito are: the egg, which may be laid on water or in areas which later will be flooded, depending on the species; the larva, found only in water; the pupa, also found only in water; and the adult.

Effective control requires community-wide efforts. Control mosquitoes in smaller areas by using sprays, aerosols, or fogs, and by controlling rank vegetation in which adults rest.

OCCASIONAL INVADERS

The term "occasional invaders" includes those pests which occur in buildings at some stage of their life cycle, but which do not usually complete their entire life cycle within the building.

Clover Mite

The clover mite is an annoying household pest, especially in housing developments where turfgrasses are newly established and there is a heavy growth close to foundation walls. This tiny (smaller than a pinhead), reddish-brown mite may occur in large numbers. It is frequently first noticed around windows but may later spread throughout the entire structure. This pest does not bite people and does no damage other than to leave a red stain when crushed. It feeds on grasses, clovers, and some other plants in lawns. The clover mite is most abundant in homes during fall and spring months, when it enters buildings in search of protection from unfavorable weather.

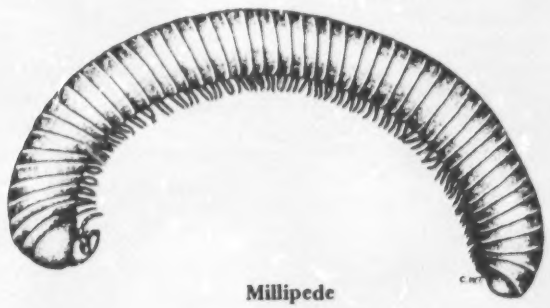
Clover Mite

Stages in the life cycle of a clover mite are: the egg (bright red and laid in foundation cracks and other protected places), the larva, the nymph, and the adult.

Clover mites are difficult to control. Methods that keep the mites from getting indoors give the best results. These methods include: establishing a plant-free strip 18 to 24 inches wide along foundation walls and directing pesticide sprays at the strip and walls; or, if a plant-free strip cannot be established, spraying the foundation walls and the adjacent 10-foot strip of grass.

Millipedes

Millipedes are gray or brown cylindrical worms, 1/2 to 1-1/2 inches long. They have two pairs of short legs on each body segment. Millipedes curl up when disturbed. They are common on the forest floor, in compost piles, and in heavily mulched areas.



Millipede

The stages in the life cycle of a millipede are: the egg, the nymph, and the adult.

When millipedes leave their natural habitat, they crawl over lawns and sidewalks and may invade buildings in large numbers. They cause no damage. Prevent invasion by removing leaves and compost around buildings and by sealing cracks in foundation walls and around doors, basement windows, crawl spaces, and vents.

Spraying a 10-foot wide strip around the foundation is helpful in control. Repeat applications may be necessary during periods of heavy migration.

Flies

Several species of flies may be found in and around structures.

The stages in the life cycle of a fly are: the egg, deposited in a moist place; the larva, the pupa, and the adult.

FILTH FLIES:

The more common "Filth Flies" are the *house fly* and the *black blow fly*. The black blow fly is slightly larger than the house fly and is a shiny, blackish-green. These flies are annoying and may carry human diseases.

House fly: a, pupa; b, adult; c, larva.

Successful fly control must include a combination of sanitation, physical barriers (such as screens), and insecticides. Garbage, manure, and decaying plant and animal material in which fly larvae develop must be removed. Control adults by spraying resting places. Baits can also be used. Impregnated resin strips can be used in some indoor situations.

The control of adult filth flies around livestock and poultry feeding operations requires the cooperation of the pest control specialist, the livestock producer, and the county sanitarian.

CLUSTER FLY:

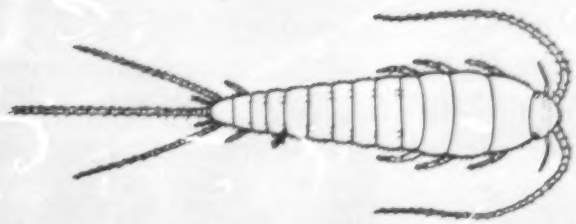
This fly is often a pest indoors, buzzing around and collecting in large numbers in light fixtures and at windows on warm, sunny days. The cluster fly is slightly larger than the house fly and more sluggish. The adult flies seek protected places such as wall voids and attics to spend the winter. Screens are ineffective since the flies prefer to crawl in through small openings elsewhere. On warm days, the flies enter rooms through window pulley holes, around baseboards and through other small openings.

Cluster Fly

Control is difficult. If possible, close all openings through which flies can enter. Apply sprays and dusts to surfaces where flies are frequently seen and, where possible, into wall voids and other confined spaces where the flies may be. In unventilated areas, impregnated resin strips are effective.

Silverfish and Firebrats

Silverfish and firebrats are wingless insects. The adults are about 1/2 inch long. They have three long "bristletails" at the ends of their bodies.



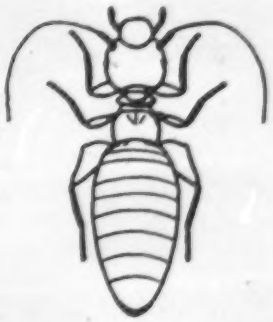
Silverfish

The stages in the life cycles of silverfish and firebrats are: the egg, the young, and the adult, which continues to molt throughout its life span.

These pests feed on stored foods, paper, and almost anything containing proteins or carbohydrates. Directed sprays applied to cracks and crevices that serve as hiding and resting places are most frequently used for control; dusts and baits may also be used.

Booklice

Booklice (psocids) are very small (1/20 to 1/10 inch), light-colored insects that may be found indoors and out. Indoors they frequent damp places around stored foods and books and in crawl spaces. They feed on molds and fungi. They do no damage and are pests only by being present, often in tremendous numbers.



Booklouse

The stages in the life cycle of the booklouse are: the egg, the nymph, and the adult.

Booklice can be serious pests for manufacturers of food products and containers. Control booklice by removing moisture and food sources. Directed sprays and aerosols are effective in control.

Spiders

Spiders are pests because of their webs. Only the *black widow* and the *brown recluse (fiddleback)* can seriously injure humans. Neither of these spiders bites unless provoked.

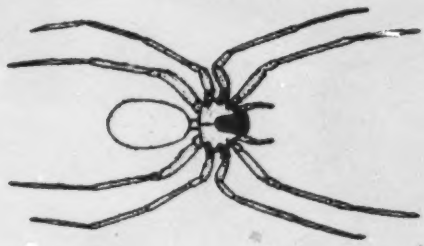
A spider develops from an egg into an immature spider which may molt several times before becoming an adult.

The female black widow is shiny black and distinctively marked with a red or yellow spot on the

underside of the body, sometimes in the form of an "hourglass". This spider lives under rocks and boards and in or around buildings.

Black Widow

The brown recluse spider is tan to brown with a dark brown fiddle-shaped pattern on the front half of its back. It is usually found in buildings such as barns, sheds, garages, and houses that are dry, littered, and undisturbed and contain insects that serve as food. Favorite hiding places seem to be the arms or legs of garments left hanging undisturbed.



Brown Recluse

Control spiders by controlling insects that serve as food and by removing webs. Direct pesticide sprays or dusts at hiding areas.

Fabric Pests

Carpet beetles and clothes moths attack a variety of woolen products, furs, feathers, and hair. Infestations are common in boxes of old clothing, overstuffed furniture, woolen carpets, and piano felt. The larval stages cause the damage. The presence of adults in an area may be the first sign of an infestation.

The stages in the life cycles of beetles and moths are: the egg, the larva, the pupa, and the adult.

BLACK CARPET BEETLE:

The black carpet beetle is the most widespread and damaging of the carpet beetles. Adults are shiny black and about 1/8 inch long. Larvae are up to 1/2 inch long, yellowish-brown, carrot or cigar-shaped, and have a long brush of tail bristles.

Black Carpet Beetle: a, larva; b, adult.

OTHER CARPET BEETLES:

Adults are oval, about 1/8 inch long, and brightly colored in various patterns of white, brown, yellow, and orange. Larvae are about 1/4 inch long, light brown to black, fuzzy, and slow-moving.

WEBBING CLOTHES MOTH and CASEMAKING CLOTHES MOTH:

The webbing clothes moth adult is buff-colored with reddish hairs on the top of its head. The casemaking clothes moth is light brown and has three dark spots on each wing. The larva of the webbing clothes moth usually spins feeding tunnels of silk as it moves over its food source. The casemaking clothes moth larva carries with it a small silken case that it spins around itself. To this case are attached bits of the fiber on which the larva is feeding. It attaches the case to walls or ceilings when it enters the pupal stage.

Prevention is a very important part of fabric pest control. This can be done by cleaning fabrics correctly and storing them in tight containers with moth crystals. Control infestations by treating all infested areas with directed sprays.

WOOD-DESTROYING PESTS

Termites

The stages in the life cycle of a termite are: the egg, the nymph, and the adult.

Termites are social insects having colonies in which there is a division of labor between different types of individuals. Nearly all species have reproductive and soldier castes, and many have a worker caste. If a worker caste is lacking, the nymphs handle the nest building and food gathering activities. The workers are responsible for damage done to wooden structures. Within the reproductive caste are the winged primary reproductives which emerge from the colony during the warmer months of the year to disperse and form new colonies.

SUBTERRANEAN TERMITES:

These pests are so named because the colony is usually located below ground with the workers attacking wood above ground.

The white, soft-bodied workers eat the soft grain of wood, leaving a thin shell outside and the ligneous portion in layers. Subterranean termites use bits of soil and excrement to build shelter tubes and to close up breaks in the surface of infested wood.

If "swarmer" (reproductive) termites have not been seen, the presence of a colony can be determined by probing wood near the foundation or soil or by observing earthen "shelter tubes" on foundation walls or wood. These are the only termites commonly found in Kentucky.

Subterranean Termite: a, winged reproductive; b, worker; c, soldier.

Termites must have wood for food and usually need soil for moisture. Wood in contact with soil is ideal for termite development. Termites occasionally become established without soil contact when a leaky roof or pipe provides moisture. Infestations may become established under concrete slabs, garage floors, patios, and dirt filled porches. Termites may then enter the building through structural wood or foundation walls adjacent to the slab. In houses built partly or completely on slabs, termites enter through expansion joints, cracks, and utility openings.

Breaking the connection between wood and the soil is essential in termite control. This may be done with either a chemical or mechanical barrier.

Soil on both sides of exposed foundation walls and soil surrounding supporting piers should be drenched down to the footing with an approved residual insecticide. Apply the insecticide by trenching and backfilling or a combination of trenching and rodding.

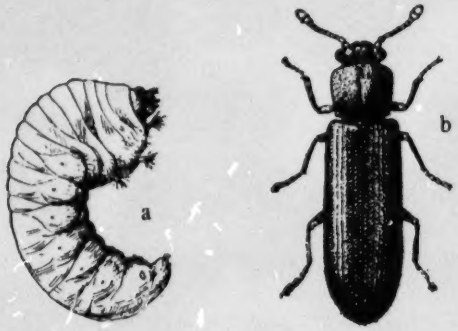
For outside basement walls (where the footing is deep) dig a V-shaped trench against the wall. It should be deep enough to insure penetration to the footing. After trenching, use a perforated hollow rod to inject insecticide to the footing of the basement wall. When treating concrete block or brick foundation walls, drill them above the grade line and flood all voids with insecticide.

To treat slab-constructed buildings, saturate the soil beneath the slab. Inject insecticide either through holes drilled in the slab or by drilling and rodding horizontally under the slab. Either method must be done carefully since things as heat pipes and vapor barriers may be located under the slab. Soil treatment prior to pouring the slab is the best method of prevention.

Treat filled porches by: drilling the slab from the top; drilling the porch foundation horizontally at each end next to the building and injecting the chemical by rodding; or by making openings in the foundation wall, excavating the porch fill immediately under the slab, and drenching the soil with insecticide.

Powder-Post Beetles

There are several kinds of powder-post beetles. The most common are *Lyctid powder-post beetles* and *Anobiid powder-post beetles*. The adults are small (about 1/3 inch long) and usually reddish-brown to nearly black.



Lyctic Powder-Post Beetle: a, larva; b, adult.

The stages in the life cycle of powder-post beetles are: the egg, the larva, the pupa, and the adult.

Small "shot hole" exit openings in wooden surfaces are a sign of infestation. Slight jarring of the wood causes a fine powder to sift from these holes. When the wood is cut or broken, the interior reveals galleries filled with a finely-packed powder which is produced by the feeding of grub-like larvae. Joists, subflooring, hardwood flooring, sills, plates, and interior trim are the parts of buildings most frequently attacked. Furniture and other wood products also may be damaged.

To prevent infestation or to control existing infestations, wet all surfaces thoroughly with insecticide. Furniture and other movable objects may be fumigated in special chambers.

Long-Horned Beetles

Long-horned beetles are large (1/2 to 3 inches long) and brightly colored. They have long, thin antennae which may be longer than the body. Eggs are usually laid on unseasoned, rough-sawed timbers or logs. The larvae, called round-headed borers, feed in the wood, They bore large, oval holes as they move through wood.

The stages in the life cycle of the long-horned beetle are: the egg, the larva, the pupa, and the adult.

The only species that requires control in structures is the old-house borer. The adult is about 3/4 inch long, grayish-brown to black, and has two white patches on the wing covers. Its galleries have distinctive ripples on the interior surface. The old-house borer usually damages only pine sapwood.

Old House Borer

For control, infested timbers must be drilled and pressure-treated to force the insecticide throughout the gallery system. Fumigation under a tarpaulin may sometimes be required.

Wood Decay Fungi

Severe wood decay occurs only in wood with a moisture content greater than 20 percent. Most wood-rotting fungi grow only on wood which is subject to wetting by rain, roof leaks, plumbing leaks, condensation, or contact with moist soil. Two rare species, however, can conduct water directly to wood. Fungi take their food from the wood as they grow and reduce the strength of wood, often making it brown and crumbly or white and stringy. Discoloration and powdery mold growth below the surface of wood should not be confused with decay although it indicates that the surface of the wood has had greater than 20% moisture at some time. The moisture content of the wood may be measured with a moisture meter to accurately determine the need for control.

Fungicides will not stop wood decay once it has started, though they sometimes slow its progress. The key to complete control of wood decay is to eliminate the source of moisture. This may be done through proper drainage, breaking contact between wood and soil, proper ventilation, the use of vapor barriers, and waterproofing foundations. In some situations, pressure-treating lumber with preservative chemicals may prevent attack by wood-destroying fungi.

STORED PRODUCT PESTS

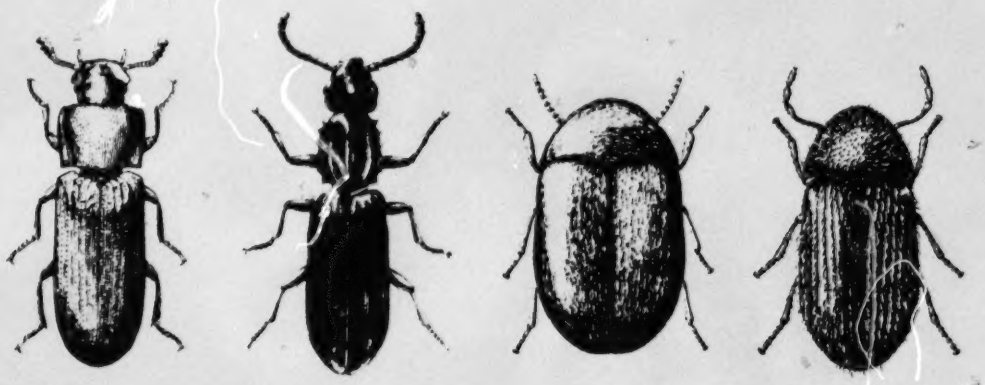
Most food products may be attacked by insects commonly referred to as "pantry pests." They eat or contaminate the products and may make them unfit for human consumption. They often leave the infested products and move about inside structures.

To eliminate infestations, find and destroy infested materials and treat the area where they are stored. Infested materials can be treated with cold or heat or be fumigated. Thorough cleaning is essential to remove spilled food to prevent reinfestation.

The stages in the life cycles of the stored products pests discussed below are: the egg, the larva, the pupa, and the adult.

Grain and Flour Beetles

The *confused* and *red flour beetles,* the *saw-toothed grain beetle*, and the *cigarette* and *drugstore beetles* are small, reddish-brown insects usually less than 1/8 inch long. Their larvae are small and yellowish-white with brown heads. The adults often crawl over infested material and adjacent surfaces. Larvae and adults will be found in the infested material.



Grain and Flour Beetles: a, Confused Flour; b, Saw-toothed Grain; c, Cigarette; and d, Drugstore.

Cabinet Beetles

Adults have various colored patches of scales on their backs and are 1/8 inch long. The larvae are fuzzy, light brown to black, and about 1/4 inch long. The larval stages do most of the damage. Adults feed mainly on flower pollen outdoors but may feed on stored food products.

Indian Meal Moth

The Indian meal moth is a small moth with a wing-spread of about 1/2 inch. Its forewings have a "purplish" color on the outer two-thirds and are whitish gray near the body. The pinkish-white caterpillars cover the materials on which they feed with loose webbing. The adults fly about near the site of the infestation. The larvae may also leave their food and crawl over adjacent surfaces. This is the most common moth which attacks stored food products.

Indian Meal Moth

Angoumois Grain Moth

The Angoumois grain moth is a tiny moth similar in size and color to the clothes moth. The hind wing of the Angoumois grain moth has a finger-like projection, and this moth may be seen flying about in the daytime, whereas clothes moths avoid light. The larvae develop within whole kernels of grain.

Angoumois Grain Moth

Grain Weevils

The *granary* and *rice weevils* primarily attack stored whole grain. Adults are reddish-brown to black, about 1/8 inch long, and have pronounced snouts. Their larvae are small, white, legless grubs that feed and develop inside individual kernels of grain.

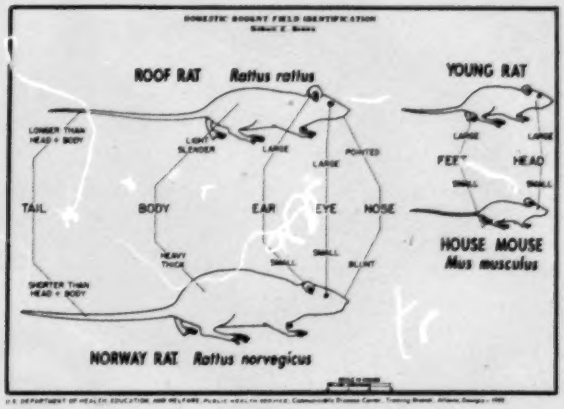
Rice and Granary Weevils: a, rice weevil; b, granary weevil.

VERTEBRATES

Rodents

These pests contaminate and destroy food products. They also damage furniture, clothing, structures, and other nonedible items. Rodents may carry diseases and ectoparasites, and sometimes bite children and adults. These pests can cause fires by chewing insulation off electrical wires.

The three most common pest rodents are the Norway, brown, or common rat; the roof or black rat; and the house mouse.



Field Identification of Domestic Rodents

The Norway rat prefers to live in underground burrows but can climb readily. The roof rat prefers to live in upper portions of a building but may use burrows. The house mouse lives in any convenient protected space inside or outside.

Rat or mouse control programs are based on knowing where rodents live, feed, and travel, and the extent of the infestation.

You must eliminate shelter, food, and water. All entrances the rats or mice use to come and go from buildings must be closed. These preventive measures are the key to successful control. To prevent rodent migration, it is best to poison or trap before making environmental changes.

The two basic categories of rodenticides are multiple-dose anticoagulants and single-dose poisons. Each rodenticide has special characteristics, uses, and hazards. Some are highly toxic to humans and pets. Mix, handle, and apply them according to label directions. Keep baits away from people and desirable animals. Place them deep into burrows or use bait stations. Dispose of excess baits and dead animal carcasses at regular intervals.

Mice will eagerly sample new food. Rats, however, usually approach new food with caution. If it tastes bad or makes them sick, they will not eat it again. This is called "bait shyness". When using bait for control, use a bait that is fresh and identical to the food the rats are using. If you use a different bait base, prebait in the area for a few nights before using a toxic bait. Rats require water to drink. Mice may get water from the food they eat. If all water sources can be eliminated, liquid baits are very effective for rats but only moderately so for mice.

Both rats and mice prefer to run next to walls or other surfaces. Place traps and baits in these runways. Traps may be used with bait, or the trigger device may be expanded and used without bait. Place trigger end of the trap toward the wall.

Rats approach new objects cautiously and may become "trap shy" unless unset traps are used the first few nights.

A mouse will investigate any new object or change in its territory, so changing the placement of baits or traps will improve control. Each male house mouse establishes a territory which may not extend more than 10 feet from the nest. For this reason, baits and traps should be placed no more than 10 to 20 feet apart. To encourage mice to range farther to find food and water, disrupt their environment as often as is practical.

Birds

Birds are pests when they deface and destroy structures, plants, and other property; cause disturbances with their noise and droppings; contaminate food supplies; and carry various diseases and ectoparasites.

Birds that may require control are *pigeons,* the *English sparrow* and the *starling.* Pigeons are pests in towns and cities where they deface buildings with their droppings and nests. Sparrows are small birds that often nest in or on buildings. Starlings are pests in the city and rural areas. They are dark, short-tailed birds, intermediate in size between pigeons and sparrows. They are objectionable when they roost in large numbers near human dwellings.

Control methods include "building out," removing food where possible, and using repellents, traps, or avicides.

"Building out" involves using new construction features or modifying existing features so that birds cannot roost or nest. Repellents include various devices or substances installed on buildings such as noise makers (distress calls or firecrackers), ultrasonic devices, charged wires, and repellent glues or jellies. Traps are often used successfully in pigeon control, especially when prebaited for a few days. Population reduction includes shooting (where permissible) and the use of avicides. Chemical control is probably the most effective method. Follow label directions closely.

Bats

Bats are night-flying mammals. They have leathery, membranous wings. They roost in attics, hollow walls, chimneys, caves, barns, hollow trees and other similar places. In addition to the general nuisance and odors associated with bat infestations, they also harbor ectoparasites that may attack man, and they are subject to rabies. Bats can best be controlled by closing all openings through which they may enter structures to roost. After using repellents and carefully observing bats leaving roosting areas, you can locate and close entrance openings.

Skunks

Skunks create nauseating odors, damage lawns, harbor ectoparasites, and are subject to rabies. They may enter buildings. Entrances should be closed when the skunk is outside or it may be baited to a trap outside the building for removal to a remote site.

Squirrels

Squirrels of various species may enter buildings and be a nuisance or do damage to the structure. They may bite when cornered. They carry ectoparasites. Squirrels can be controlled by closing openings, by using repellents or by using live traps to remove them to remote areas. Where it is permitted, squirrels may be shot.

Moles

Moles burrow underground and rarely come above ground. Their burrows deface lawns and they may damage the roots of ornamental plants as they search for earthworms and insects. Moles can be controlled by controlling the insects and earthworms they use for food. Traps specifically designed for mole control may be useful in some situations.

Snakes

Snakes may find their way into and around buildings. Most of them are not poisonous but may frighten humans and may bite when disturbed. Good rodent control, which reduces the snake food supply, and removal of hiding areas will usually force snakes out of an area. Keep snakes from getting inside structures by closing all points of entry.

WEEDS

Weeds around structures may need control because they create a fire hazard, they harbor insects or rodents, and they shorten the life of metal fences and buildings.

Weed control can be done by:

- Non-selective vegetation control (bare ground)—residual, broad-spectrum herbicides used to kill all plant growth and prevent new growth for a season or more. This method is used where reduction of fire hazard is important.
- Short-term vegetation control—herbicides are used at rates that give a good knockdown of existing vegetation and retard the regrowth. Short-term vegetation control is used where bare ground is not necessary.
- Selective weeding—control of certain plants without permanent injury to desirable plants.
- Chemical trimming and pruning—use of contact herbicides to give narrow bands of controlled weeds around desirable plants or buildings. Often used to give mowing strip around trees or under guard rails.
- Mechanical or cultural control—use of hoes, blades, fertilization, landscaping, competitive planting, or other nonchemical methods to control unwanted vegetation.

Herbicides can be applied as preemergence or postemergence treatments. A herbicide can affect plants by:

- killing the plant or plant parts that it contacts,
- killing when the herbicide is absorbed by foliage and transported throughout the plant, or
- killing when roots absorb the herbicide dissolved in soil moisture and translocated throughout the plant (may last a season or more in the soil but requires rain, irrigation, or mechanical incorporation—discing—for activation in the soil).

Factors affecting herbicide performance:

- Type of weed—all herbicides are selective to some extent and will fail to kill some types of plants. Some herbicides will work better on grasses and some will work better on broadleaf plants. Perennial weeds can often grow back from their extensive root systems and will require multiple treatments or special techniques and herbicides. (Brush control may be particularly difficult but can be done in the following ways:
  Foliage absorbed—usually applied in the summer.
  Basal stem—applied to soil around stems or clumps in late winter or early summer.
  Stump treatment—application of herbicides to freshly cut stump.
  Dormant cane treatment—applications of fuel oil during winter.)
- Type of soil—sand or other soil low in clay and organic matter will not absorb the herbicide as much, so lower amounts will give equivalent results. Leaching will be more of a problem. Soils high in clay or organic matter will adsorb some of the herbicide. More herbicide and more rainfall is usually necessary for effective control.
- Rainfall—too much rain soon after a contact herbicide is applied can nullify its effectiveness, but the same amount of rain might facilitate the action of a root-absorbed herbicide. Rainfall may also wash herbicides away from the target plants, injuring nontarget plants and animals.
- Growth stage of plant—foliage-absorbed herbicides will usually work only when the plant is actively growing. Preemergence herbicides must be applied before the weeds have emerged. Where selective herbicides are used, it is important that the nontarget plants be healthy.
- Sunlight—some herbicides can be nullified if they remain on the soil surface too long before a rain washes them in.

Choose equipment for the type of herbicide treatment desired. The pump will usually have a high volume (10 gpm or more) but low pressure (50-100 lbs psi). Nozzles will usually be selected to give uniform coverage with large droplets to minimize drift. Mechanical agitation in the tank is required if wettable powders will be used.

The College of Agriculture is an Equal Opportunity Organization authorized to provide research educational information and other services only to individuals and institutions that function without regard to race, color, sex or national origin.

Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Charles E. Barnhart, Director of Cooperative Extension Service, University of Kentucky College of Agriculture.

Issued 10-76, 1M